

Senator Thomas Kuchel Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

NOV 9 1966

Dear Senator:

I note that you are about to leave for a meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Conference. At this crucial time of decision for the Atlantic Community, I am especially gratified to know that you will be sitting on the Committee for Science and Technology. I hardly need to review the many forces that are coming to a focus at this time for a reconsideration of the principal routes of Atlantic cooperation. In particular, it seems paradoxical that the United States, with its particular leadership in technical and scientific capability, should still be making its major commitment to the Atlantic Community in the form of military manpower -- an inherently wasteful dissipation of economic and human resources. We should be careful, however, to formulate any alternatives so there can be no misunderstanding that our fundamental commitment to western democracy is stronger than ever.

Since Minister Fanfani has called attention to a 'technological gap', this might be a particularly propitious avenue, and one within the province of your committee, to pursue such alternatives. <sup>May I</sup> ~~then~~ <sup>recall</sup> ~~an already~~ studied proposal, for ~~an~~ ~~xxxx~~ Atlantic Institute of Science and Technology, or better, an Atlantic University, to be the vehicle of all-European and American cooperation not only in technology, but across the whole frontier of the use of human intellect for the solution of human problems. At one level, we should see American university students, undergraduate and graduate, take the opportunity <sup>on a very large scale</sup> to broaden their mental outlook by an intimate experience of the European approaches to higher education. Our national contribution to these students' upkeep would be far less expensive than our troops as a means of demonstrating a U.S. presence in Europe. At another, the availability of professors and technical experts is a means of communicating, or rather exchanging, the most advanced ideas in science and technology. Graduate schools of public affairs, law, management public health, and so on, could bring together the best ideas from each country, drawing not only on the academic community, but progressive leaders in business and government. The easier communication ~~among~~ among these experts should also facilitate the solution of incongruencies in, e.g., monetary and patent systems,

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6 and thus help further to unite our human resources to common advantage.

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9 We might also consider a symbolic recognition of the intellectual exchange

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11 by the formulation of plans for a common free passport, especially for the  
12 Travel subsidies could also be very propitious means of support  
13 younger students, making the least drain on national monetary reserves.  
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17 Fortunately, there has been an outstandingly successful working model of  
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19 many of these arrangements in the field of nuclear energy, through CERN. Cur-  
20 rent plans for <sup>ESRO and Space Research and</sup> EMBO (European Molecular Biology Organizations) have a similar  
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22 orientation. However, the details must be worked out by a truly international  
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24 initiative, which could be given great impetus by moral and planning support  
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26 from the United States. In the long run, we should be satisfied by nothing  
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28 less than a truly universal community of scholarship, which is the aim of  
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30 the University in concept, and could be the most nobly implemented by the  
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32 dissolution of national barriers to the existing systems of higher learning  
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34 in Europe and the U.S.  
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